

IRMA TIMES

Vol. 4; No. 47.

Irma, Alberta, Canada, Friday, Feb. 11th, 1921

\$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

Will Irma be in the Next Oil Producing District?

Ever since 1914 when all the land within miles of Irma was filed on for oil leases, there have been geologists and would-be prophets who declared that the prospects of discovering a big oil pool was better or as good in the Irma district as in any field yet discovered. Several who have been through oil booms have remarked that nothing would be known until such time as the then present leases had all lapsed and were cancelled. Then some company with unlimited capital would quietly pick up all the leases and development would start in earnest. This was nearly six years ago. We presume all leases have long since lapsed and have been thrown open for re-filing. The oil game is a big gamble and a poor place for the man with little capital and no experience to place his bets. Many who filed on leases in 1914 and dreamed they would be millionaires in a night have since found the longer they held the leases the poorer they got. Try as they could no one would advance money to drill with and as one of the conditions of the lease was that drilling should start within 15 months it soon became apparent that they could not hold their leases long.

On account of the war a great many leases were extended but during the last year the Department we believe have cancelled all leases that could not show evidence of work being done. During the last few years apparently there has been no inducement to risk more money on leases as the parties who were trying to drill were apparently having such bad luck and spending so much money without results that no one else could be induced to try. Apparently some one has been waiting for this chance as we notice in an Edmonton paper of last week an item in which the Edmonton land office has collected \$13,653 in leases for the month of January, 75 percent of this amount was paid for leases in the Irma district. This means that in one month when apparently all the oil fans were trying to get to Fort Norman or some other far away field some party or parties paid over \$10,000 for leases. It would hardly appear that with all the excitement about the Fort Norman discovery and other northern fields in which we see thousands of acres are being filed on every week that this amount of money would be staked on a district with such a poor prospect as the companies that have been here the last six years would appear to have found. Three companies started drilling in the Irma field nearly six years ago. Two of them only lasted a few months till they seemingly spent all their capital and left their tools and rig till they seen what the other fellow got. The Grattan Oil Co. stayed with their well till their roll was spent. Then with the assistance of some wealthy shareholders and other companies who advanced money from time to time, two holes have been put down but neither of these are supposed to be deep enough. Very little has been known locally as to the successes they attained in these holes. From the Geological report of 1916 we find in the first hole they passed through three showings of oil, this report give these at 300, 1215, and 1582 feet and states that at 1620 feet a gas pressure was struck of 500 lbs. The report states that this hole was abandoned on account of drilling trouble.

In due time the rig was moved a short distance and another hole started. What oil and gas was found in this hole is known only (as far as the citizens of Irma are concerned) to those that were in charge of the drilling. The last well was reported to be over 2000 feet deep and the gas could be heard for over a mile before it was capped. This gas was reported at from 600 to 800 lbs. pressure, but these are only rumors. Suffice it to say that it was nearly a month before suitable fittings could be secured to hold this great pressure in. We presume in due time the Department of Mines will publish a report on the latter well but it is hard to tell how accurate it will be as apparently none of the crews working on the well knew what the preceding gang passed through. Just who furnished all the money required to keep these men on the job will probably never be known. Yet Mr. C. Taylor who is manager of the Imperial Oil Co's Department of Extension has evidently been in close touch if not manager of the wells here. The Imperial have never shown their hand unless it was the last few months when they sent men here to dismantle the Alberta Associated rig north of town and shipped it. Later they have shipped a large quantity of tools from the old Grattan rig. Whether the recent filings mean that the district will be developed or not will probably not will probably depend on whether one company is responsible for the filings or not. This cannot be found out as the leases must be taken out by individuals who afterwards assign them to companies who develop or hold them.

Gasolene Extracted from Natural Gas

It has been assumed by many people that taking the gasolene out of natural gas impoverishes the gas and thus reduces its heating value. Recent investigations by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, however, have demonstrated that this assumption is without any foundation and that on the whole, its removal is beneficial rather than detrimental.

On gallon of gasolene in the natural gas burned by the domestic consumer as gas is worth to him about one one and three-quarter cents in heat value, while this same gallon of gasolene to the automobile user is worth about 35 cents.

Taking the gasolene out of the gas, one gallon will equal 45 cubic feet of gas, but this is not taken from the consumer, because his gas is measured at his home meter and he obtains 1000 cubic feet of gas irrespective of whether the gasolene is removed or not. The loss to the consumer is therefore the difference between one and three-quarter cents and the cost of 35 cubic feet of gas, which at 35 cents per 1,000 is one cent. The net loss in heating value, therefore, is less than one cent per 1,000 cubic feet.

One the other hand, the removal of the gasolene is a positive benefit.

Obituary

We are sorry to have to report the sudden death of Mrs. K. Bjork (former Miss Bertha Larson). Mrs. Bjork was in her 27th year and with her husband had moved to Edmonton for the winter but was taken ill with appendicitis. An operation was performed but it apparently was too late to save her life as she passed away on Feb. 3rd. The body arrived in Irma Wednesday noon accompanied by the bereaved husband and several friends from Edmonton. The funeral was held from the Irma Church which was crowded with sympathizing friends and relatives. The late Mrs. Bjork arrived in the Irma District some 15 years ago with her parents Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Larson. During her residence here she formed a large number of friends who were shocked to hear of her sudden death. Beside the husband and parents five brothers and two sisters are left to mourn their loss.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. R. J. Tate made a business trip to Edmonton Monday night.

The Alma Mater school has been closed on account of Mumps in the district.

Mr. J. G. Clark was a visitor at Edmonton the first of the week.

Mr. R. Smallwood returned home last Saturday after attending the School Trustees Convention at Calgary.

Mrs. R. Deans who has been visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Steel for the last three months left Wednesday for her home in Toronto.

BUY FROM US FOR LESS A REAL SALE

We are going to put on a Special Sale from **Feb. 15** to the end of the month—for Cash Only.

**EVERY LINE THAT WILL STAND IT
REDUCED IN PRICE.**

No Goods charged at Special Prices.

DON'T ASK FOR CREDIT.

MENS UNDERWEAR

Shirts and Drawers were \$2.25 each, your choice for **\$1.00 each**
Mens all wool Combinations, were \$6.00, reduced to **\$4.50**
Mens heavy Combinations, were \$4.90, reduced to **\$3.50**
Boys Wool Underwear, were \$1.50, reduced to **\$1.00 each**
Boys Fleece Underwear, were \$1.00, reduced to **65c**

Mens Sweater Coats

We had at regular prices some of the best values shown anywhere. But to clear them out we will give you **20 P.C. discount.**

Boys Clothing

Boys Suits reduced to cost.
Boys Pants all sizes per pair, **\$2.50**
Boys Sweaters at net cost.

Mens Overalls

Blue and blue strip while the present stock lasts you may have them for **\$2.50 per pair.**

Mens Fur Coats

Buy one now and save \$15.00, we will reduce the price that much on any coat left.

Mens Suits

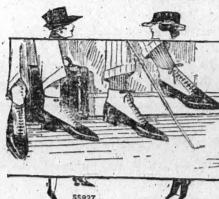
If you need a suit for spring we'll make you a present of \$10.00 off the regular price, or in other words, you can buy a fur coat and suit for \$25.00 less than the regular prices.

Mens Shirts



**BIG REDUCTIONS IN ALL
LINES.**

Boots and Shoes



Mens fine shoes, \$2.00 per pair off any pair in the store.
Mens Heavy Shoes.
New stock or old stock, \$2.00 per pair less than reg. price.

Groceries

Our regular prices are so close that we cannot make as big a cut as some stores but if you compare these lines you will see we are giving you a big saving.

Rolled Oats, 8 lbs for..... 45c
Rolled Oats, 20 lbs for 90c
Evaporated Apples 3 lb pk 60c
Choice Prunes, 5 lb pkg for 95c
Black Figs, 5 lb pkg for ...\$1.00
Edwardburg Syrup 10lb pail 1.25
Best Tomatoes per tin 20c
per case \$4.50

Best Corn, per tin 20c
per case 4.35
Choice whitefish per tin 15c
Pink Salmon per tin 20c
Corn Flakes 9 pkgs for ...\$1.00
50 lbs Block Salt 1.00 or 5 for \$5
50 lb Bags Salt 1.20 or 5 for 5.50

Flour

We have some damaged sacks. Flour is good but the sacks are torn. While they last 98 lb for \$5.00. We are putting on this sale ourselves and giving you all the benefit of small expense so come along and get your supplies. Don't allow others to make you think they can meet our prices, because they won't.

Special on Overshoes

High laced line, sizes 6, 7, and 8 only, regular \$3.90 for **\$2.50**
Other lines at net cost.
Mens Heavy Rubbers at net cost.

Ladies Wear

Big selection new Gingham, some stores sold them last year at 65c new price **35c per yd**

Ladies Underwear

Our stock is small but what is left goes out at net cost.

Irma Co-operative Co., Ltd.

CURRENT COMMENT

ON MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO DWELLERS
IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES OF CANADA

A SERIES OF ARTICLES DEALING WITH VARIOUS
WESTERN QUESTIONS.

A NEW WESTERN VENTURE

The North American Reindeer Company are making preparations to engage in a most interesting experiment. It is proposed to utilize the bleak and barren hinterlands of the North West as a pasture ground for herds of caribou which will be raised for commercial purposes.

The caribou of the barrens are similar to—indeed practically identical with—the reindeer of the Laplander, which affords occupation and sustenance to a considerable population in northern Europe.

There are two varieties of caribou in Canada—the woodland caribou and those of the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions. The woodland variety is a large and somewhat clumsy animal with the great frontlet common to both sexes characteristic of the species. The Barren Land caribou is considerably smaller, and is dominated by its antlers. The latter, however, is very hardy, thriving in a rigorous and icy climate and finding sustenance in an Arctic and forbidding region.

Incredible numbers of them spread all over that portion of Canada which lies between the timber belt and the shores of the Arctic sea. There are also considerable herds in Newfoundland and some of the northern portions of the eastern provinces; but their main habitat is in the Barren Grounds of the far North West. Their flesh has excellent edible qualities, and the hides may be used as valuable articles of commerce.

The reindeer of Scandinavia has been for more than a thousand years a source of wealth to the inhabitants of portions of Lapland and Finland. There they are maintained in herds in a semi-domesticated state. They furnished food for entire communities; they are broken to harness and trot easily over the snow drawing the sleigh of the little Lap which often contains his family and worldly wealth; their hides and horns are articles of commerce and barter; their milk is the only lacteal fluid known in certain regions; and the consequence of a man is judged by the size of his reindeer herd.

Longfellow finds that no inconsiderable portion of the wealth of Othere, the old sea captain of Heligoland, consisted of reindeer herds in the time of Alfred of England.

During the time of the gold rush to the Klondyke, a number of Scandinavian reindeer were imported to Alaska; and they have thriven and multiplied exceedingly. Dr. Wilfred Grenfell was not so successful with some that he imported into the Labrador; but there does not appear to be a shadow of doubt that they will thrive under normal conditions on our most barren hinterlands.

It is understood that the company, which purposes going into the business of ranching caribou, have made arrangements to obtain from the Canadian Government a large tract of rugged and forbidding country lying between the northern boundaries of portions of the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and the shores of Hudson's Bay. This region, which is said to be similar to the natural range of the caribou, is to be stocked with animals and it is expected that it will prove a commercial success.

It is understood that an attempt will be made to drive wild caribou from other regions to this range, and that some reindeer will be imported from Northern Europe.

The project appears to have the ear-marks of success, although as in all similar ventures much will depend upon management.

There may, of course, be disabilities which do not appear on the surface but it is quite possible that the result of the venture may be to add a valuable industry to Canada.

In any case the result of the experiment will be watched with great interest.

A PERPLEXING PROBLEM

There is no matter which so profoundly affects the British Empire as the Irish question.

Certain portions of the island—and considerable portions at that—are in a seething turmoil. Brutal and cruel murders are almost of daily occurrence; houses are attacked; and even women are not exempt from wanton outrage. The country is in a ferment, and open revolt is only curbed by the strong hand of large bodies of constabulary and soldiers.

The situation is intolerable, and British statesmen are at their wits end to find a remedy.

The great difficulty of the situation is that no one seems to know exactly what it is that these agitators want or what will satisfy them.

In the days of Daniel O'Connell it was Catholic emancipation. There was much injustice in the disabilities imposed upon the Catholics, and they were in due course removed.

Then there were the agrarian agitations, which really was a revolt against alien and absentee landlords. The British Government made a very earnest attempt to meet the wishes of the people in this matter. Laws were enacted that provided machinery to vest the ownership of the land in the occupant, and the large territorial magnates were practically legislated out of existence.

In the time of Parnell came the Home Rule agitation. Superficial observers, particularly those in foreign countries, wondered why it was not granted, and an end made of the trouble.

There never was a question about which there was more misapprehension. If all Ireland wanted Home Rule they would have had it long ago, but unfortunately one of the most important sections of the country opposed it tooth and nail. Another unfortunate element of the situation is that the people who want Home Rule—or rather who agitated for it, in the past as they don't seem to care a rap for it now—are mostly Roman Catholics; and those who are opposed to it belong for the most part to the strictest sect of the Protestants. Home Rulers are chiefly Irish Celts from the south and west of Ireland with all the impetuosity and temperament of their race, whilst their opponents of the northern provinces are of Scotch and English ancestry.

So we have racial, sectional and religious antagonism injected into a political conflict.

The elements for strife could hardly be better devised. Home Rule was long the subject of agitation; but at last when the British Government had decided to give it effect, and the stubborn Anglo-Saxons of the north of Ireland had withdrawn their opposition, chiefly because they were not included in its scope, the people who had clamoured for it for years all at once lost interest, and produced almost over night a new Irish aspiration. They wanted a republic, and they apparently won't be satisfied until they get it.

Premier Lloyd George has a Home Rule bill that excludes Ulster from its provisions, before the British House, and it will undoubtedly become law. But even its most ardent supporters hardly expect that it will afford much relief to the situation. Mr. Asquith, who leads an influential wing of the old Liberal party, is understood to be in favor of conferring the status of a Dominion upon Ireland; but under present conditions that would simply mean chaos. The League of Nations has accepted the principle that a Dominion has nationhood, and were Ireland to become a Dominion under these circumstances its last condition would be worse than its first.

All we can do is to wait and hope that a solution of the situation may be arrived at. At present everything Irish appears to be in a hopeless muddle.

INTEMPERATE WORDS

There is undoubtedly a strong feeling amongst certain of the Great War Veterans in favour of a war gratuity and a movement apparently headed by a man named Harry Flynn has been very active in the East.

Whatever may be our opinion, or the opinion of the people of Canada about the desirability or the reverse of the gratuity, the project will not be assisted the least in the world by its advocates indulging in senseless vilification of the members of the Government.

The other day a delegation of soldiers met the Hon. George E. Foster to discuss the gratuity matter. Mr. Foster, who is the acting Premier, met the delegation with courtesy but refused to confer with Mr. Flynn for the reason that he was alleged to have stated that the Government consisted of a bunch of crooks and that Sir Robert Borden was the worst of the lot.

Those who have the interests of the returned soldiers at heart should realize that intemperate utterances of this nature will not only get them anywhere but will estrange the sympathy of many people whose support might otherwise be counted upon.

Henry Ford Not in the Running

Nomination petitions for the purpose of placing the name of Henry Ford of Detroit before the voters of Pennsylvania as a candidate for presidential nomination were thrown out because they didn't comply with the law.

Bank Employees

Bank employees, through the Canadian Bank Employees' association, are asking a 25 per cent. increase in salaries up to \$2,000.

Suspected of Wife Murder

Martin Lischinski, living on section 30, tp. 41, rge. 25, west of the second meridian, near Hoo-doo, is under arrest by the provincial police suspected of the murder of his wife, whose dead body was found in a well by constables with the head injured from what appears to have been a blow from a hammer or other blunt instrument.

At Calgary

The Western Boards of Trades will hold a meeting at Calgary on May 19th.

Paris Borrows in Canada

The municipal council of Paris voted to float a loan of \$20,000,000 in Canada, repayable in 10 years. The proceeds will be used to purchase merchandise in Canada.

A Stirring Tale Of Accident and Sailors' Nerve

Good Seamanship Saved Lives of Fifty

A COLLISION OFF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA COAST

What a narrow escape fifty people aboard the steamer Prince John had last Wednesday morning when that vessel was rammed by the Prince Albert, both being steamers of the Grand Trunk Pacific fleet, will long be told as a specimen of cool seamanship on the Pacific. Several passengers from the Prince John reached Vancouver on Sunday with the first details of the accident received since wireless messages last week.

In the black darkness, with a heavy wind blowing, the Prince John steamed out of Skidegate harbor in the Queen Charlotte's voyage early Wednesday morning. As the ship breasted the heavy seas of the open straits a furious wind and snow squall struck her, promising to make the five-hour journey to Prince Rupert one of considerable danger. Captain Moorehouse ordered the vessel to be turned round to seek shelter until daylight. At the same moment the Prince Albert was nosing into the inlet half a mile from the Prince John, an officer on one of Britain's mystery ships in the war at the wheel. Sinothiered in snow and blinding spray, neither ships' crew saw or heard the other until the steel bow of the Prince Albert cut into the Prince John, just then pivoting on her swing back to port.

Cut Into His Cabin

Chief Engineer Malcolm of the Prince John, awakened to find the bow of the Prince Albert half way through his cabin and a cold, green cataract threatening to drown him. Amid a crash of shattering timbers Malcolm leaped to the door of his stateroom and found everything in action when he reached the deck. The moment his ship cut into the Prince John, Captain Robinson ordered full speed ahead and swung for shore a mile and a half distant. The bows of the Prince Albert held firmly in the great hole in the Prince John's side and carried the steamer along like a fish on a spear. For an hour and a half the vessel surged ahead until the Prince John had her holds filled with water and finally

dropped away and sank in four fathoms of water, a short distance from the beach.

All Done Calmly

In the meantime all the passengers had been successfully transferred and so orderly and calmly was the transfer made that baggage and valuables from the Prince John were all taken aboard the other ship. The Prince Albert stood by until late in the afternoon when she started for Prince Rupert. There she was pronounced seaworthy and resumed her voyage to Stewart. The salvage steamer Algerine is now attempting to raise the Prince John.

An Old Settler's Estate

Louis Hebert, who is said to be the first actual settler of Canada, obtained land which covers a portion of Quebec City. Three Ottawa citizens and a Montreal woman are laying claim to the estate.

No Easter Rebellion

There were some very disturbing rumors recently that an Easter rebellion was being staged in Ireland. The authorities, however, took particular pains to see that no outbreak was possible. Nothing of a dangerous nature occurred.

A Canadian Appointed

Sir Homer Greenwood has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland in the Lloyd George administration. Sir Homer is a Canadian, who was born in Ontario and practiced law for several years. The position of Chief Secretary for Ireland, in addition to being one of considerable danger, is one of the most important in the British administration. It has been held by such prominent statesmen as Sir George Trevelyan, Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, John Morley, and Augustine Birrell. The Chief Secretary is the political representative of Ireland in the Cabinet and in the present crisis he has a real mans, job ahead of him.

The Home Rule Bill

The Irish Home Rule bill carried in the British House of Commons by a vote of 348 to 94.

Flour to Increase

Canadian millers are indicating that the price of flour in Canada is very shortly to increase in price.

Convicted of Murder

Seven men were convicted of murder in the second degree at Montesano, Washington, and sentenced to not less than twenty-five, nor more than forty years, in the state penitentiary for taking part in the attack on the armistice day parade at Centralia, Washington.

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Continuation of The Story of The People of The Plains

The Vivid Scenes of the Hunting Camps on the Saskatchewan Prairies

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE METHODS EMPLOYED BY BUFFALO HUNTERS

THE SELKIRK SETTLERS

In its own sphere the dominance of the North West company was never seriously challenged except by the Hudson's Bay company, and in the long run it always came off best. It is true that some other eastern traders formed a concern called the X Y company but it was absorbed by the North West company in 1805; and its officers became in after years valuable members of the larger organization.

It is not the purpose here to tell the story of Lord Selkirk's settlement; that has been well and often done in many works dealing with the period, but there is little

doubt that had it not been for his advent on the scene the business of the Hudson's Bay company would have languished away before the attacks of its powerful rival and eventually died a slow death.

Lord Selkirk was a Scottish nobleman of serious and patriotic mind, who, after a number of years spent in the study of certain social conditions in his native land, decided to make an endeavor to divert Scottish emigration, which at that time was going into the southern states of the American republic, to the Red River Valley.

FIGHTING SETTLEMENT

His first step was to purchase what practically amounted to a controlling interest in the Hudson's Bay company. He then obtained a large grant of what was known as the District of Assiniboine in the Red River Valley and proceeded to collect his immigrants from the Scottish Highlands and ship them out to the land by the way of Hudson's Bay. Lord Selkirk has been the object of much criticism, but there is no doubt that although he was not a man of brilliant parts, he had a good deal of staid common sense, and was actuated by a sincere and disinterested patriotism. The Hudson's Bay company had been galvanized into some sporadic activity

by the energy of its competitor, and at that time was advancing into the prairie region. Selkirk's project had not a friend outside of his personal retainers in the whole western country. The North Westers, although openly regarding it with derision, were overlooking nothing and at a meeting held in London, adopted an ordered policy of antagonism. Despatches were sent to the warring partners at each and all of their posts to fight the scheme tooth and nail, and an active campaign organized in the Scottish Highlands to discourage all who thought of enlisting themselves amongst the ranks of the emigrants.

HISTORICAL EPOCH

Nor were the officers of the Hudson's Bay company more complacent. For once, they were as one with their enemies of the North West company. The whole wide and spacious western country was a fur and game preserve, and to think of introducing agriculture within its confines was a rank and unpardonable heresy.

Accordingly, when Lord Selkirk's settlers arrived, strangers in a strange land, surrounded by dangers real and imaginary, and with none of the experience necessary to success, they were harassed

and bewildered at every turn and suffered all the vicissitudes incidental to an unproven soil and a rigorous climate.

However, the arrival of these colonists marked an epoch in the history of the country, for it resulted in proving that ample and generous sustenance could be obtained from the prairie soil, and it precipitated a sanguinary conflict between the companies which was bitterly waged until the amalgamation of the warring interests in 1821.

THE BUSINESS OF THE PLAINS

The business of buffalo hunting on the plains of Saskatchewan was about this time becoming an important feature of western life. In the earliest days, these wild cattle of the prairie were met with as far east as Minnesota and the Red River; but their main habitation was on the great plains to the westward. The Red River country, with its wealth of luscious native grasses, wild vetches and pea-vine, was splendid summer pasture; but after the first touch of frost the vegetation which had preserved its sap until fall, became useless for winter feed; besides the snow usually fell to a considerable depth early in the season.

Conditions in the Saskatchewan were entirely different. The herbage was not so luxuriant as farther east, but it possessed great

FIRST SASKATCHEWAN INDUSTRY

The buffalo furnished the staple of the country and were necessary to the existence of the entire population. The Indian tribes, from the Cree and Sioux of the Assiniboine and Red rivers, to the warlike Blackfeet of the foothill country, would have found life inconceivable without the animal products of this shaggy race. The flesh furnished food, the hides supplied shelter, clothing, shoes, ropes, saddles and even the parchment upon which they painted the records of their exploits in chase and war; the sinews supplied thread for the squaws, and bowstrings for the hunters, and the horns were fashioned into ceremonial head dresses and powder flasks. Every remote

PRAIRIE CARAVANS

All the Metis of the country were hunters, and as the fur trade became of more importance and the population increased, the business of buffalo running became more an important feature in the life of the population. Each year, with the advent of spring, great caravans of carts journeyed out on the Saskatchewan plains in pursuit of the herds which blackened the country, returning in the fall laden with pemmican and hides. The Red River cart used by the hunters was peculiar to the country. Every part was hewn with an axe out of the native timber; there was not a nail or bolt in its whole construction, and it made a fearful and wonderful creaking as it was drawn across the prairie. On their way to the buffalo grounds these carts were driven by the women, who urged the shaggy nappies, as the native ponies were called, surrounded by a numerous swarthy progeny. The men

THE RENDEZVOUS

The old crossing was a great rendezvous of the buffalo hunters. It was the last place where shelter and wood and water was to be had before striking out on the naked plains, and for many years there was always a herd in the vicinity when the first carts arrived in the early summer from the Red River. The great body of the Saskatchewan buffalo were to be found just across the Moose Jaw Creek in the region which extended through the Dirt Hills towards Old Wives Lake, Lake Chaplin and Wood Mountain or Montagne du Bois, as the latter place was called by the hunters. A half of a few days was called at the crossing of the Wascana, ponies were allowed a rest, hunting knives were sharpened, guns furnished up, and scouts sent out to locate the exact position of the herds. Then the whole brigade would start out for the hunt. As soon as a herd was sighted and all was in order, a cavalcade of mounted hunters would charge on the game at full speed, the astonished animals would regard the riders for a few seconds, then lower their shaggy heads, pack

PERILOUS METHODS

When equipped for the buffalo hunt, the half breeds carried the short trade musket provided by the fur companies, a hunting knife—known locally as a scalping knife—which was always suspended in a fapful sheath from a leather belt, a carefully stoppered and highly polished buffalo horn contained the coarse powder, and the bullets were a portion of the contents of the gaudily beaded fire bag. The fire bag was an important portion of the dress and equipment of every

post of the North West company or the Hudson's Bay depended upon the pounded and dried buffalo meat, called pemmican, for a very considerable portion of its ration, and no expedition could travel without a supply. There was also a considerable trade carried on in the hides. Lord Selkirk actually promoted a company called the Buffalo Wool company, which placed various garments, made from this product on the market which for a time had quite a vogue with fashionable people in London. In short, while the furs furnished the wealth of the country, the buffalo was the staple which provided the essentials of life to the inhabitants.

mounted and armed, scouted in advance, or hunted wild fowls in the sloughs, and antelope along the line of march. The route westward from the Red River was by way of Portage la Prairie to Brandon House, from there to Fort Ellice, at which point it entered the valley of La Belle Qu'Appelle to emerge again near the Fishing Lakes; then on to the old crossing of the Wascana at the side of the farm, which until his death a few days ago, was occupied by Fred Tate and after that the hunters dispersed over the plains for they were then in the real home of the buffalo and the hunt was on. For years, the old trail bitten deep into the soil of the prairie was to be seen about twelve miles from Regina. There is still a small section of it left but even this witness of the days of color and movement and adventure and romance is being plowed up in response to the demand for greater production.

together and stampede away in a clumsy gallop, rocking the prairie to the thunder of their hoofs. The hunters followed, drumming the ribs of their ponies with moccasined heels and urging them on to top speed. Clumsy as these shaggy wild cattle of the plains appeared, they covered the ground rapidly in their long lumbering gallop, and a pony had to be a good one to win in the race. A good buffalo runner was always highly appreciated and the Metis loudly proclaimed the merits of their favorite mounts.

On overtaking the herd each hunter would single out his quarry and, guiding his pony with his knees, follow it through the herd until it fell a victim to the bullets fired at short range. The hunter pressed his horse close to the running game, and when the buffalo fell, the pony jumped nimbly aside, and at the direction of its rider, at once took up the pursuit of another member of the herd, leaving the fallen animal to be skinned and butchered by the women who brought up the rear with the carts.

hunter and voyager. It was a large pouch of buckskin with a long flap which folded over the opening and was decorated with beads and dyed porcupine quills according to the taste or fancy of the owner. It was carried by means of the loose end which was passed through and folded over the brilliant hued sash or ascension belt worn by everyone on the plains. In it the hunter carried his flint and steel, his pipe and tobacco, or kiki-kin-ick, as the smoking preparation made from

the dried inside bark of the red willow was called, and bullets and spare flints for his weapon. A man's consequence was judged by the splendor of his fire bag, and these articles were often fine specimens of artistic work. The guns were those manufactured in Manchester, and Birmingham for the fur trade. They were smooth bore flint locks of fairly good construction, and were used impartially as shot guns with which to kill wild fowl or as ball carrying muskets in the buffalo hunt or Indian fights. They came in three lengths, the long, medium and short. The short gun was the one generally used in the buffalo hunt. Before mounting for the chase, the hunter loaded his gun, it. However, there was neither loosened the stopper of his powder horn and filled his mouth with extra balls from his fire bag. After the first shot he recharged

his weapon at full career. He would pour at random a charge of powder down the muzzle of his piece, follow it with a bullet spat from his mouth, and send the whole charge home by beating the butt of the musket against the saddle. It is not to be wondered at that in the stirring hurry of the hunt the bullets sometimes stuck halfway in the barrel with disastrous consequences to the hunter. There were men all over the prairie suffering from the effects of bursted guns. There were no patent powder flasks in those days, and the standard measurement for a charge was to lay a trade ball in the palm of the hand and then pour out enough powder to cover chase, the hunter loaded his gun, it. However, there was neither loosened the stopper of his powder horn and filled his mouth with extra balls from his fire bag. After the first shot he recharged

A STRANGE CONTRAST

These summer hunting camps were full of movement, interest and color. The Metis element dominated, but there were often bands of friendly Indians whose picturesque appearance and accoutrements, and numerous squaws and offspring, added to the life of the stirring scene. It was a strange contrast for the traveler after days, perhaps weeks, spent in traversing the infinite solitude of the prairies to come upon one of those assemblages of the wilderness. The Metis hunters, under the leadership of one of their number elected to an office, preserved an appearance of military circumstance. They were the hunters wise in plainscraft, and the warriors brave and vigilant protecting the camps against the attacks of Sioux or Blackfeet.

Their women, wearing the tartan shawls of the Scottish Highlands, went actively about their work of pounding pemmican, tanning hides, retrieving in their cart the game laid low by their swarthy lords, and tending their vigorous and swarthy babies. Here was to be seen the tent of a Bourgeois who had been called to the camp by some business of the plains, and his habits of comfort and the silver mounting of his pistols, his fine rifle and superior equipment always made his lodging a centre of respectful attention. There was the teepee of some Indian chief of local celebrity who, surrounded by his wives and children, passed the day smoking his soapstone pipe and reclining in majestic meditation amidst his buffalo robes. The Cree hunters, often with painted faces, plumes in hair, gaudy robes and ornamented leggings, mingled freely with the life of the camp. Assiniboines, with the unmistakable features of the Sioux and the arrogant bearing of their tribe, stalked silently through the throng. They did not enjoy the friendly relationship with the half breeds and whites claimed by the Cree and Saulteaux, for they

were of the breed of the "tigers of the plains," and were besides the most unreliable of the natives with whom to have trade relations. A black-robed priest with crucifix at girdle was often to be seen striding amongst the tents admonishing the members of his Metis flock, or earnestly engaged in expounding to the Indians in their native language the simpler truths of Christianity. These zealous missionaries often visited the buffalo camps or accompanied the caravan on the march, and when attacked by hostile Indians could handle rifle or musket with any plainsman of them all. When a young man, the late Archbishop Tache of St. Boniface, and later Father Hugonard of the Lebreton mission, carried the consolations of their faith to these wandering children of the plains.

These scenes have passed away and will never again be seen by mortal man. The buffalo has thundered away into the limbo of the lost hunters have made their last bivouac, the Indians have cast aside rifle and spear, tomahawk and quiver, for the staid implements of agriculture, civilization and industry, and progress, and the wild free life of the plains has become only a memory. The movement and color and romance and strangeness of these buffalo encampments have been perpetuated by the brush of the artist Kane, and the painstaking Catlin; and Parkman, the king of all Canadian picturesque writers, has left us a wonderful picture in his "Oregon Trail" of the native life on the plains of the Missouri. But in Saskatchewan we do not yet have to depend upon the painted picture or written description, for we still have pioneers lingering amongst us who were actors in these vigorous and stirring scenes.

This, however, is digression, and we must return to the thread of our tale.

(To be continued)

J. M. Hamilton

The Shadow of Murder

During the debate on the Irish Home Rule bill recently, Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, said he had been warned by Scotland Yard that Clan-na-Gael members had landed from the United States with the avowed intention of assassinating him.

The Orange Order

The Orangemen of Regina county, representing a radius of 160 miles out of the city, are making arrangements for a big celebration on the twelfth of July. On that day, it is expected, Regina will be the Mecca for several thousand men of the L.O.L.

Irma Cash Meat Market

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!

HALIBUT
SALMON
PLAICE
WHITEFISH
TROUT
FRESH HERRINGS
HADDIES
KIPPERS

L. C. HATCH, Prop.

Irma,

Alberta.

Banking by Mail



221

THE MERCHANTS BANK
OF CANADA
IRMA BRANCH

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1894.

W. MASSON,

Manager.



**WE FILL YOUR ORDER AS WE
RECEIVE IT.**

We never substitute one kind or quality for another. Neither do we try to palm off poor lumber for the price of good lumber. It is our straightforward dealings that have inspired our customers with confidence. Buy here and get what you pay for.

BUSH MINE AND TOFIELD COAL
By the Load or Carload.

Farmers Mutual Lbr Co

P. J. HARDY
Manager

IRMA,
Alberta

MODERN BARN AND RIB

There is style to barn building as well as to home-building. The modern up-to-date farm provides many conveniences and improvements that make your work easier. And your crops and livestock safer. No matter what kind of a building you need, whether it is for farm or town, we can be of service to you. We have building plans for all kinds of structures and all the necessary material to build them.

"Better Lumber for Home Building."

IMPERIAL LUMBER CO., LTD.
IRMA, ALBERTA.

SPORT DOPE (By Buck)

(In good faith and without prejudice.)

Lost—one perfectly good friend travel by the name of George. Left Edmonton 2.15 Sunday morning. Last seen passing thru Tofield Monday when seen both his lights were burning dimly and by all appearances his tank was dry. As his loss would cause many a tear among his bachelor friends any one who can supply information as to his whereabouts will be greatly rewarded if they will communicate with the editor of this column. Spécial forms for reporting his mysterious disappearance, Form 13, can be had on application at 1257 Main Street. Anyone found harboring this above-mentioned George will be severely dealt with,—by order R. O. U. B.

The editor has just told me that I cannot say any more about booze, otherwise, Patricia, I would answer your question regarding "moonshine dances." You see, its like this. Pat, some of the men and women folk don't ever like to hear such things discussed forever as the odor intoxicates, likewise do words. We have in mind a certain young "gink" of Irma who, on account of standing on the windward side of another certain man, while the latter was in the act of — (well we can't say) became rather green around the gills and, well George can tell you the whole story, eh Trotski?)

Who says Movies? Not only on Saturday night do we see these. Just the other night one of our young men was seen running around in the middle of the road giving some fine demonstration of the talent Irma possesses in the actor line, while another young man proceeded with a flashlight to keep the former in plain view of the onlookers who numbered more than was expected.

Who? is he?? Why the guy that drove to the country one day last week to see a certain party and on his return lost his way and had to wander around for almost two hours before he could retrace his steps to the place from which he began his journey??

We certainly are getting service from the Good Old G. T. P. Three trains a day going west and two going east. Too bad they couldn't switch things around a little and give us a morning train to Edmonton so that it would be possible to visit that city and return the same day.

Its easy enough to be pleasant,
When nothing at all runs amiss,
But the man that's worth while
Is the man that can smile,
When he reads a bum column like this.

Early to bed and early to rise,
Does very well for sick folks and guys,
But you'll miss all the fun until you die,
And join the angels up in the sky,
Go to bed when you please,
And live with ease,
And in the end
You'll die with some latent disease.

Conversation overheard between two porters on the G. T. P. "Say, fella, how fast does you aalls run on that limited?" "How fast do we run? Why, man, we just burns it up, we makes telegraph poles look like a solid board fence. We just 'nlates space an' cancels distance, we runs at a v'locity sometimes."
"You runs at a who?" "V'locity."
"Man, what yu call v'locity."
"Wry, v'locity, dats what you let go a bee wid."

Here's to women, lovely women,
Once man's superior, but now his equal.
Present day information:—
P. S. at the bottom of a letter, now, means, Pay soon,
Pay Some, Pay Something.

G.T.P. Bulletin Board:—
Train No. 2 is not running, No. 3 is running in its place. It leaves on the same track that No. 8 leaves on. It runs daily except Sunday and week days, and leaves between the hours of 8.

Men at twenty, girls a-plenty,
Wit and wine galore;
Men at thirty, still quite flirty,
Drinking more and more.
Men of forty, would be sporty,
But he's lost his vim;
Gone to pieces, got paresis,
And that's the last of him.

Advice to those who live in towns where gossip never ceases:
Be careful how you pick your friends, and don't pick them to pieces.

What will be the prevailing colors on men's coat sleeves this year? Blondes and brunettes of course as always.

Here's to the good little girl, but not too good, for the good die young and who wants a dead one?

DON'T think you have arrived at your destination for it is more than likely you have only started.
DON'T get sore at criticism, invite it; remember you must be of some consequence to invite it.
DO your work and let the curs bark.

We have our idea about "real" sports too, Pat.
Good sports come, and good sports go,
But PRUNES stay home forever.

Every Citizen Requires Permit for all Firearms

A radical change with respect to the law relating to the possession of offensive weapons has recently come into force. Peaceable law-abiding citizens, who possess a 22. rifle or even a revolver may not know it but it is a breach of the law of the land unless a permit is taken up to be in possession of such weapons. Even German souvenirs from the battle front are not exempted by the new amendment to the criminal code and it behooves citizens who would stay within the law to apply to the authorities for the necessary permit.

Action has already been taken in one or two isolated instances in the province of Alberta and recently a British subject, a famer, John Roska, of Spirit River was highly astounded and indignant when he was hauled before a Justice of Peace and fined for merely being in possession of a rifle.

The law with respect of the carrying and possession of offensive weapons has undergone several radical changes in the last few years, the intention being to make it difficult for foreigners to obtain weapons without permit or to have weapons in their possession without authorization. Each year the act has been broadened until on July 22nd last the Dominion Government passed, the most radical amendment of all, in which it is set forth that everyone is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$100 or 3 months imprisonment or both, who has not taken out a permit for an offensive weapon which may be in his possession.

A permit is required by section 118 for any person having in his possession "any cannon, machine gun, rifle, gun, revolver, pistol, bomb or other firearm, but no British subject is required to obtain a permit for any shot gun owned by him at the date of the amendment coming into force.

The amendment does not apply to soldiers, mining officials, naval officers and peace officers. The amendment to the criminal code came into effect on October 15th.

CORRESPONDENCE

Dear Sir:—

It has been brought to my attention that owing to the fact that the schedule of taxes adopted by Order in Council, wherein a tax is required to be paid on all pelts of wild animals taken in the Province of Alberta and exported, that owing to the fact that beaver is mentioned among the pelts on which the tax is collectable that an impression has gained ground that the season has opened for trapping beaver.

I will be pleased to have you inform all persons with whom you may come in contact, and who may be interested in trapping or buying of pelt of wild animals that there is no open season for trapping (beaver) that only where these animals are doing damage on the lands of the applicant can they be taken and then only under permit from this department.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
BENJ. LAWTON
Chief Game Gaurdian.

Business Directory

IRMA L.O.L. No. 2066
Meets on the last Thursday of each month in the Co-op Hall. Visitors always welcome.

J. S. Yarr, W. M.
W. Ketchen, R. S.
S. J. Brown, J. S.



Meetings are held every Tuesday evening in the Co-op Hall at 8 P.M. Visiting brethren welcome.

N. G. A. S. Knapp.
V. G. N. M. Matheson.
Sec'y Chas. Wilbraham.

ROYAL BLACK PRECEPTORY NO. 1036

Meets on the second Monday of each month in the Co-op Hall. Visiting Sir Knights always welcome.

J. W. Graydon, W. P.
Dr. S. R. McGregor, Reg.
J. W. Wyatt, Treas.

J. W. WYATT

Notary Public

Real Estate, Loans, Fire and Life Insurance.
Conveyancing

Main St. Irma, Alta.

May & McKenzie BARRISTERS

Main St. - Wainwright
— Money to Loan —
Special Attention to Estates

During the Spring, Summer and Fall, will be in Irma on Wednesdays and Fridays at the office of the Irma Dev. Co., Ltd.

FIELDHOUSE & HUNTER BARRISTERS - SOLICITORS

NOTARIES
Money to Loan.—Fire and Life Insurance Written

Main St. - - - Irma, Alta.

Irma Blacksmith Shop

All Kinds of
Blacksmithing
and Repairs

M. K. McLeod
Proprietor

Cream

sell your cream to the

Swift Canadian Co.
Ltd for SPOT CASH

and a straight deal on every can.

IRMA BUYER
F. W. Watkinson

Dr. S. R. McGregor
Physician and Surgeon

Day and night calls at office back of Drug Store.

S. R. BOWERMAN AUCTIONEER

for the Province of Alberta, will be pleased to communicate with any person wishing to put on a sale. Have had 8 years experience. Write or phone at my expense.
ADDRESS PHONE NO. 86
Wainwright :: Alberta

THE IRMA TIMES

Irma, Alberta.

H. G. Thunell, Publisher.
H. W. Love, Editor.A weekly newspaper issued
every Friday at Irma, Alta.

IRMA MARKET

Prices subject to change without
notice.

WHEAT	
No. 1	1.42
No. 2	1.36
No. 3	1.36
OATS	
2 CW	.30
Extra Feed	.27
1 Feed	.24
RYE	
No. 2	1.10
Rejected	1.05
BARLEY	
No. 3	.46
No. 4	.43
No. 5	.40
FLAX	
No. 1	1.80
No. 2	1.76
STOCK	
Cows	3 to 5c
Steers	124c
Hogs	
PRODUCE	
Butter	40c
Eggs	60c
Sugar	134c
Flour	6.20
Potatoes	.75

Dr. H. H. LOCKWOOD
DENTIST
Wainwright --- Alberta

Wants, Notices Strays, Etc.

Buff Orpingtons

Pure bred cockerals for
sale, imported in eggs from
Ill. U. S. A. \$4.00 each.
Joe Gulbraa, Irma, Alta

STRAYED—One 18 months old
steer, dark red with white, horn; 1
two year old red heifer, no horns
both branded C lazy P on left ribs.
\$5 reward for notifying HARRY
MEAKINS, Jarow, where they are.
36-4c

BRAND NOTICE.

u Cattle branded OL (half circle under-
neath) are the property of H.W.
LOVE, IRMA. Kindly notify and they
will be taken away.

BRAND NOTICE.

Will farmers having strayed cat-
tle in their bunch branded WU on
left ribs, or any branded WU on
left shoulder and round ear tag in
left ear, kindly notify W. B. Steele,
Clark Manor, or Phone 303. 45-6p

STRAYED—During August,
from 32-45-7-wth., 1 gray mare
and iron gray horse colt, branded
W7 right thigh, mare had halter
on. \$5.00 Reward. D. W. Wake-
field, Irma. 45-6p

For Sale—One No. 15 De-
Laval Cream Separator,
nearly new.—L. Hostrup,
Irma, Alta. 41u

IRMA HARNESS SHOP

ALL KINDS OF
HARNESS REPAIRINGHarness Parts made to
orderTerms Reasonable and
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Geo. M. Manners
NEXT TO Edmonds Hotel
IRMA - - - ALTA.

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS AT IRMA FAIR

Seed Fair

Fall Rye: Thomas Knowles
1st. W. A. Burton 2nd.
Spring Wheat, Soft: J. R.
Love 1st.
Spring Wheat, Hard: J. L.
Erickson 1st. O. Steffenson
2nd. H. Knudson 3rd.
White Oats, Long: W. A.
2nd. John Sawdon 3rd.
White Oats, Short: O. Steff-
enson 1st. J. D. Clark 2nd.
John Sawdon 3rd.
Barley, 6 Rowed: W. A.
Burton 1st. J. G. Clark 2nd.
J. C. McKay 3rd.
Flax Seed: O. Steffenson 1st
Kasten Bros. 2nd W. A.
Burton 3rd.
Field Peas: John Sawdon
J. R. Love 2nd.
Potatoes, Red: H. Knudson
1st. Kasten Bros. 2nd.
Potatoes, White: J. C. Mc-
Kay 1st

Poultry Show

Cock, Barred Rocks: R. D.
Smallwood 1st., Hen: H.
Knudson 1st., C. G. Hocken
2nd., Cockerel: E. G. Hoc-
ken 1st. E. G. Hocken 2nd.
Pullet: J. R. Love 1st. C. G.
Hocken 2nd. Breeding Pen:
C. G. Hocken 1st. H. Knud-
son 2nd.

Buff Orpington: Cock, P. E.
Jones 1st. O. Steffenson 2nd.
Hen: O. Steffenson 1st. P.
E. Jones 2nd. Cockerel: P.
E. Jones 1st. Pullet: P. E.
Jones 1st. O. Steffenson 2d.
Breeding Pen: P. E. Jones
1st O. Steffenson

White Wyandotte: Cock, L.
Hostrup 1st Hen: 1st.
White Leghorn: Cock, P. E.
Jones 1st, Hen: 1st Cocker-
al. 1st. Pullet: 1st. Breeding
Pen 1st.

Brown Leghorn S. C.: Hen,
C. Oleson 1st J. S. Gulbraa
2nd Cockerel: 1st Pullet:
1st C. Oleson 2nd Breeding
Pen: J. S. Gulbraa 1st C.
Oleson 2nd

Brown Leghorn R. C. Hen,
2nd Cockerel: J. S. Gulbraa
1st C. Oleson 2nd Pullet:
2nd Breeding Pen: J. S. Gul-
braa 1st C. Oleson 2nd

Silver Spang Hamburg: Coc-
kerel, J. S. Gulbraa 1st
Pullet, 1st
Buff Rock: Cockerel, J. S.
Gulbraa 1st Pullet, 1st

Buff Wyandotte: Cockerel,
J. S. Gulbraa 1st Pullet, 1st.
Buff Leghorn: Cock J. R.
Love 1st Hen, 1st Cockerel
1st Pullet 1st Breeding Pen,
1st

Rhode Island Red: Cockerel
J. R. Love 1st Pullet, 1st.
Breeding Pen 1st.
Turkeys Bronze

Cock, J. B. Gulbraa 1st T.
Shaw 2nd. Hen, J. R. Love
1st J. B. Gulbraa 2nd Cock,
1920 J. B. Gulbraa 1st. Hen
1920, 1st.

Geese Embden:
1 pr: J. S. Gulbraa 1st. 1 pr
Geese Toulouse: J. R. Love
1st 1 pr Ducks: Pekin, J. B.
Gulbraa 1st

J. W. Milburn Sec-Treas.

Irma G. W. V. A.

Meets in Rest Room first
saturday evening 7 p.m.
Each month.

Rheumatism

Neuritis, Sciatica, Neuralgia.

Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules

Have brought good
health to half-a-million
sufferers.

A healthful, money-saving remedy,
well known for fifteen years, pre-
scribed by doctors, sold by drug-
gists, \$1.00 a box. Ask our agents
or write for a free trial package.
Templeton, 142 King W., Toronto

Local Agent
Bassett's Drug Store

Guild Notes

The Guild held its usual
meeting on Monday evening
last in the basement of the
Church. There was about
thirty seven present. The
program for the evening was
as before said "A talk on
Health" by one physician
Dr. S. R. McGregor. His ad-
dress was, I am sure appre-
ciated by all, and the Guild
are certainly indebted to
him for his kindness in giv-
ing us so much of his time.
and talk and while the commit-
tee were getting supper, there
different numbers passed
around to the ladies and
gentlemen, then the numbers
compared, in this way part-
ners were got for the evening.
After his there were a few
interesting competitions fur-
nished by one of the mem-
bers, when the competitions
were finished lunch was ser-
ved, a hymn song and the
members departed for home.
The next meeting of the
Guild will be at Mrs. H. W.
Love's house on Monday
Feb. 14th and the program
for the evening will be as
much Valentine as possible.
We again give a cordial in-
vitation for all to come, if
you come once you will want
to come again.

Sec-Treas.
Lila Mcquire

CHURCH NOTICES.

Sunday Services.

12 M. Preaching at Ross.
3 P. M. preaching at Alma
Mater.

7.30 P. M. preaching, Irma.

Sunday School Sessions.

1 P. M. at Ross, 2 P. M. at
Irma
P. M. at Roseberry.

Everybody is invited to
these meetings.

C. G. Hockin, Pastor.

JARROW

Mr. Fleming spent Sunday
in Jarow, Wonder why?

The dance on Friday last
was a grand success in spite
of the Irma Skim-milkers be-
ing absent.

Report says Glen Moore
lost a mitt going home Sat-
urday morning from the dance. We
are wondering what he was
doing with his mitt off???

Never the less the mitt was
found afterwards by an-
other party, (in the robe)
Could'n't have needed it very
bad.

One of Jarow's popular
young men while visiting at
a farm home near Jarow re-
ceive a terrible blow in the
face with a broom on Sun-
day last. His face escaped in-
jury but the broom was bad-
ly smashed up.

A Grand Stampede was
at the Smith Ranch awhile
back, by th boys in and a-
round the district. Some dar-
ing stunts were pulled off,
also Sister Brown, saddle
and all, (poor boy), a num-
ber of them rode the fence,
they escaped injury, but poor
Geo. got his face so badly
disfigured he was unable to
keep his date next Sunday.
He declares he'll never ride
again (or try to).

Stanley Lennox has ac-
cepted a position in the
Royal Bank at Kinsella.

Report says "Wedding
Bells" in near future.

The Ladies Aid are put-
ting on a minstrel show and
concert on Feb. 14th pro-
ceeds to go towards paying
off debt on Church.

Harold McDougall spent
the week end south of town

Kubanka Wheat

The Nor-West Farmer of
Feb. 5th, devotes over a page
and a half to Durum wheat
of which Kubanka is one of
the principal varieties. The
Durum wheats originated
principally in Russia and
North Africa and was intro-
duced in north America
principally by the U. S. Dept
of Agriculture. The outstand-
ing feature in Kubanka
wheat is its great rust resist-
ing, Frost resisting, and
drought resisting qualitie. In
North Dakota the area sown
to Durum wheats have in-
creased from 16.4 per cent
in 1909 to (estimated) 50 per
cent in 1921. Mr. J. W.
Grayden and J. R. Love of
Irma bothried a few acres
of Kubanka last season on
both farms the yield was at
least 25 per cent better than
Marquis. The farmers in
Manitoba are putting in a
very large acreage this year.
No doubt if it does as well
here as it does in Dakota
there will soon be a large
acreage sown.

Will Hold Old-Time Spelling Match

Dear Sir—

As I am having an old
fashioned "Spelling-Match"
in Ross School house on Feb
18th, will you kindly bring it
to the public notice through
the news columns of the
"Times"?

In the first part of the con-
test, all school children from
any district will be heartily
welcome, and a story book
will be awarded the scholar
who spells down all others.

In the second part, young
and old are invited to partic-
ipate, and if all enter into
the spirit of the occasion it
cannot fail to be entertaining.
A book will be awarded the
person who spells down all
others.

No one should feel back-
ward about taking part, as
it is well known that the best
of spellers often "go down"
on a very simple word, while
able to spell all the difficult
words.

After the spelling con-test
is ended, an hour will be
spent in a "Song-Fest" of fa-
vorite songs that everyone
loves to sing.

Ladies kindly bring re-
freshments.

Everybody is most cor-
dially invited, except Messrs
John Barleycorn and Moon-
shine", who are never wel-
come at Ross, but are most
cordially invited to stay
away.

Thanking you in advance
Yours very truly
Mrs. Wm. E. Walker,
Box 871
Irma.

On account of defective
stove pipes the pupils in
Irma school had a holiday
Monday while the old pipes
were being replaced.

"Owner wishes to have
offer on SW 1/4 of Sec. 2-48-
9 W of the 4th. Estimated
first class quarter." Write
Mr. G. A. Cook, Box 197,
Watertown, S. Dak.

The Irma Motors Co. are
busy overhauling a Ford
roadster which they are con-
verting into a racing car.

If you are needing a new
fanning mill it will pay you
to see W. Ketchen & Co. and
have them demonstrate the
new Lincon Mill also the
Lincon grain picker.
Editor Irma Times

Is your subscription to the
Times paid? If not, do so to-
day.

Give Your Business a Tonic of Newspaper Advertising

When your motor car climbs a hill you
give 'er a little MORE gas.

When the cabbage and 'taters in your
garden don't thrive, you give them a little
MORE care—more water—more fertilizer.

When your volume of business falls short
of what you desire, stimulate your sales
through advertising.

Advertising is the fire under the boiler
of business.

Advertising requires but a small invest-
ment.

Invest now in some business getting space
in the

IRMA TIMES

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RLYS.

2 TRAINS EVERY DAY
TO
EASTERN CANADA

CHOICE OF ROUTES

"The Continental Limited"

Daily between
VANCOUVER, EDMONTON,
SASKATOON, WINNIPEG,
PORT ARTHUR, TORONTO,
OTTAWA, MONTREAL,
and all points East.

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The PERSONAL SIDE

PROMINENT WESTERN CHARACTERS—SOME INTIMATE ANECDOTES OF PEOPLE WE ALL KNOW

MRS. HAYTER REED AND HER HUSBAND'S NIGHT CAP

At one time Hayter Reed was one of the best known of Western personalities. He came to the West with the Wolseley expedition and is one of the few survivors still alive.

When the provisional battalion was disbanded in Winnipeg and Col. Allan McDonald came to Qu'Appelle as Indian Agent for treaty some time in the seventies, Mr. Reed also went into the service of the Indian Department and was, I think, agent at Battleford for a period. He was a man of strong personality and considerable executive ability and soon attracted the attention of Mr. Dewdney, who at that time united the two offices of Lieut. Governor of the North West Territory, and Indian Commissioner.

Mr. Reed was appointed as Assistant to the Administrator of the Indian Department, with title of Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

He held that difficult and onerous position all during the North West Rebellion of 1885, and on one occasion came very near being captured by hostile Indians.

Afterwards, when Mr. Dewdney's tenure of office had expired and he became Minister of the Interior, Mr. Reed was promoted to the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs with headquarters at Regina. The Assistant Commissioner at that time was the Hon. A. E. Forget, now a member of the Canadian Senate and afterwards Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan. Mr. Reed subsequently went to Ottawa as Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and Mr. Forget was given the position which he occupied in Regina.

On the change of Government in 1896, Mr. Reed was retired from the civil service. He was for a time Secretary of the St. James Club in Montreal, but later was placed in charge of the C.P.R. Hotel System throughout Canada. The travelling public owe a great deal of the excellence of these C.P.R. places of entertainment to Mr. Reed and his wife.

Mrs. Reed is an artist of considerable ability and has great natural taste. She superintended the furnishing and decorating of such hotels as the Chateau Frontenac at Quebec, the Royal Alexandra at Winnipeg, and the Empress at Victoria.

She is Mr. Reed's second wife and is said to have been the sweetheart of his youth.

Rather a good story is told about her. Her first husband was a Mr. Lowery, a gentleman of affluence and position in Eastern Canada. "On one occasion she had been visiting New York, and while there had purchased several bottles of French brandy of a vintage of peculiar excellence, for her husband. On reaching the port of entry into Canada her baggage was, of course, prepared for examination by the custom officials. She had the natural aversion of any woman on seeing the intimate pretty things, which ladies wear and carry around with them, disturbed by the sacrilegious hands of the masculine customs officers. Accordingly she assured the official in charge that everything was regular in her baggage.

The official said: "Very well, madam, are you prepared to sign a declaration that your luggage does not contain anything but wearing apparel?"

Mrs. Reed readily assented. The customs house officer, however, was not altogether satisfied and continued his search. He discovered the bottles of brandy carefully wrapped up in some lingerie.

Putting on a very severe expression he turned to the lady and remarked, "I am astonished at you; you told me your grips contained nothing but wearing apparel; what do you call these?"

"Oh," she responded, with a toss of her head, "my statement was quite correct; these are simply my husband's night caps."

MARY PICKFORD AND DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

There isn't anybody in Western Canada, at least anyone who visits the moving pictures, who is not familiar with the lineaments of Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks. They are both favorites of the films, and are popularly credited with drawing down about a million dollars apiece each year. That in itself is enough to cast a glamor about them. There are only a half-a-dozen people in the wide world who make as much money for really working.

Unlike many of the film stars, Mary Pickford, or "Little Mary," as she is affectionately called by her admirers, has some real ability. She is a good and sympathetic actress. On the other hand Douglas Fairbanks could hardly be called an actor at all. He does all kinds of athletic stunts and performs simply impossible feats with glare-devilery before the camera. His strength and vigor are apparently his drawing cards.

Some few years ago the writer happened to be in New York and one Saturday night, just as he was preparing for bed, was called up by a friend and asked to go for supper to the Algonquin Hotel on 44th Street. On arriving there he found that his friend had invited him to participate in a Saturday evening supper which was a regular institution among movie stars in New York.

The opportunity was too good to resist. Raymond Hitchcock, the actor, was the leading spirit amongst those present. There were Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, and the lady who was then his wife, Elsie Janis, a Miss Londogier, Lilian Gish, Lilian Walker, Owen Moore, and as a representative of the legitimate drama, Jane Cowie, who just about that time was making a wonderful success in "Common Clay."

VLADIVOSTOK OCCUPIED

Japanese troops recently occupied Vladivostok after eight hours of severe fighting in all parts of the city.

Some of the officers of the revolutionary regiment already have been arrested and executed. All Russians have been disarmed and the Japanese imperial flag was flying in the place of the Russian ensign from all the government buildings.

Minneapolis Robbery

Three armed men, driving a large touring car, held up and kidnapped a bank messenger for the Market State Bank at Minneapolis, stole \$500.00 from him and left him bound and gagged in the Forest cemetery, St. Paul.

He had been sent from the Market Bank to the Midland National Bank, with a messenger's satchel containing \$85,000.00 in cash, drafts and cheques. The money was deposited in the Midland bank and the messenger received \$500.00 in cash. As he left the Midland bank an automobile drew up and one of the occupants thrust a revolver in front of his face and ordered him into the car.

Canada as a Nation

Canada's status as a nation is to be debated again in the house of commons. A new point has arisen in the minds of some of the members. It is the effect that the refusal of the United States to become a member of the League of Nations will have upon the Monroe Doctrine. Just what effect this will have is to be the subject of a lengthy question coming from Major G. W. Andrews, member for Centre Winnipeg. It is expected Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the privy council, and one of the best posted men on the League of Nations, will make a statement on the floor of the house.

I had an excellent opportunity that evening of watching the incomparable Mary, and, I must confess, was a little disappointed with her. She has, however, a fine face, full of sensibility, surrounded by a wonderful crown of pale golden hair which she wore twisted around her forehead in long shining ropes. She struck me as being very broad shouldered, and the upper part of her body being rather too large for the lower half. She was very expensively dressed, as she had every right to be, considering the salary she was drawing, but she did not have the knack of putting her clothes on. There was a gaping hiatus between her bodice and her skirt. Elsie Janis, on the other hand, while not nearly so expensively gowned, was dressed faultlessly.

For the rest, Mary Pickford seemed to find a good deal of consolation from the attentions of Owen Moore, whom she subsequently married, in copious draughts of a strong dark beer known as Wurtzburger.

Douglas Fairbanks amused himself during the evening by playing pranks upon everybody, and engaging in a series of elephantine gambols, considerably to the distress of his wife, who was a pale and somewhat harassed-looking lady.

Mary Pickford is a Canadian girl, who was brought up in Toronto. I think her real name is Smith. She is said to have been one of the discoveries of the late Chas. Frohman, who was adept at picking winners.

She was married a few years ago to Owen Moore, with whom she had been associated in film plays. Quite recently she got a divorce from him and just the other day married Douglas Fairbanks, who had also, become relieved of his matrimonial partner.

FATHER LEBRET AND PENURIOUS PARISHIONERS

Father Lebre, who was one of the earliest of the missionaries on the plains and whose name was given to the little town in the Qu'Appelle Valley, was for a number of years parish priest at Fort Macleod.

His parish at that place was a struggling one, and the good priest was often at his wits end to provide money.

One very cold winter he found it very difficult to induce his flock to come through with the money to buy coal for the church. He exhorted them for a time in vain. Then he hit upon an expedient. He had a little stove placed close to the portion of the church which belonged to him by virtue of his office and kept a good fire in it. The rest of the building was left in an icy temperature. He then proceeded to preach, a most interminable sermon on the virtues of giving to the Lord.

The appeal was a most realistic one to the shivering congregation, their hearts were moved, their purse strings opened, and the church treasury replenished.

Afterwards Father Lebre, who was a very old man, was forced by the infirmities of age to relinquish his parochial duties. He died at Calgary about eighteen years ago.

A PATHETIC TALE TOLD IN REGINA COURT

Sad And Unhappy Life Story Told By Young Man

LACK OF PARENTAL INFLUENCE

A few days ago there was a rather remarkable scene at Judge Hannon's Criminal Court, in the City of Regina.

The gist of prisoners was brought over from the Regina jail under the charge of a warden. There were two or three half-breeds accused of some misdemeanor in the South country; a school looking foreigner charged with an offence against a woman, and a slink, dark, well groomed young man with an intellectual forehead, who was accused of bigamy.

The foreigner pleaded guilty to the offence charged and made a voluble explanation of the occurrence.

His case was very quickly disposed of, and in response to the name of John Dixie Kiernander the well dressed young man took his place at the bar.

It was obvious that he was under great nervous tension. He looked about him, and although his eyes fell upon several people with whom he was acquainted he gave no recognition. His hands were twisting and he had to clasp them in front of his body to control their movements.

The Lawyer's Statement

His lawyer in a very concise matter of fact way gave a resume of the case, with the evident attempt of enlisting the sympathy of the judge. He stated that the young man had been born in Burma, the son of a high official of the Indian Government; and that

owing to the exactions imposed upon those who carry Britain's burdens in that country his father had been sent away from home for education when seven years of age and had later gone to England. He found himself in London when a very young man, supplied by his father with an ample income, and engaged in studying for the Bar. Never having been under paternal influence he fell into rather dissipated habits.

An Infatuation.

He had plenty of money; he was handsome and cultured; and the daughter of his landlady became infatuated with him.

Class distinctions are nowhere more pronounced than in England, and the girl had no allusions as to the course she was following. When she later discovered that she was in trouble she made an appeal to the young man and he, with all the chivalry of youth, married her.

The union was an ill-sorted one. It rankled in the mind of the girl that she had been wronged by her husband, and she did not appreciate his self-sacrifice.

Dropped by His Friends.

His friends one by one dropped away from him; his father, a proud old Indian officer, who would probably have tolerated a liaison, was deeply hurt by the marriage and withdrew his financial support from his son. There was no harmony between them, and young Kiernander eked out a precarious living. He passed his examinations and was eventually admitted to the Bar.

He came to Canada shortly before war broke out and enlisted from Winnipeg with a regiment for overseas. He was gassed and lay in the hospital in England for some time, during which he endeavored to renew his relations with his wife; but in vain; and returning to Canada he obtained a position in Regina as Travelling Magistrate with the Attorney General's Department. He wrote to his wife on several occasions, urging her to join him; and on her refusal went through the form of marriage with a young girl employed in the Parliament Buildings.

The lawyer asked Judge Hannon to take into consideration all these circumstances when imposing sentence.

An Earnest Plea

The Judge thought long and earnestly. He then asked the accused what he had to say for himself.

Kiernander was at first obviously nervous, but he made a short speech that was either one of the most consummate art, or was a straightforward recital of a very unhappy life. He referred to his unhappy early marriage, but he attached little blame to his wife, as he said she had her friends and it was only natural she should prefer them to him—they belonged to her rank of life. He stated he had done his best to live in harmony; but probably owing to some defect in himself he had been unable to succeed. He said he had made several attempts to enlist in Canada's Overseas forces, but owing to some physical disability it was not for some time that he succeeded.

During the war he suffered much hardship and was, often in great danger.

The Desire of a Soldier.

At this stage his voice cleared and he held his head high and spoke with some considerable feeling.

He said: "During the battles when we were daily in the valley of the shadow of death, there was one thing that both I and the men, who were my companions—many of whom were rough and rude—agreed upon, and that was that if we were spared to survive the dangers that daily beset us, it should be our object to set up a home where we would enjoy the companionship of some good woman. Immediately on being wounded I attempted to renew relationship with my wife, but she would have none of me; and after being informed that my lungs were seriously affected; and that there was little chance of an ordinary life for me, I came to Canada, feeling very lonely and wretched. After I had been here for a time and had obtained a good position, I wrote to my wife urging her to join me but she refused.

A Lonely Girl.

Then I met a girl in Regina, lonely like myself. Like me she had no friends or relatives here, and we decided to unite our for-

Authorative Advice on How To Keep Well

The advice of the Public Health Service is good, because the things recommended tend to build up the bodily powers:

1. Ventilate every room you occupy.
2. Wear loose, porous clothing suited to season, weather and occupation.
3. If an indoor worker, be sure to get recreation outdoors.
4. Sleep in fresh air always, in the open if you can.
5. Hold a handkerchief before your mouth and nose when you cough or sneeze, and insist that others do so, for mutual protection.
6. Always wash your hands before eating.
7. Do not overeat, especially on meats and eggs.
8. Eat some hard and some bulky foods and some fruit daily.
9. Eat slowly and chew thoroughly.
10. Drink sufficient water daily.
11. Evacuate thoroughly, regularly.
12. Stand, sit and walk erect.
13. Allow no poisons and infections to enter the body.
14. Keep the teeth, gums and tongue clean.
15. Work, play, rest, and sleep in moderation.
16. Keep serene; worry is the foe of health. Cultivate the companionship of your fellow men.
17. Avoid self-drugging; beware the plausible humbug of the patent medicine faker.
18. Have your doctor examine you carefully once a year. Consult your dentist at regular intervals.

The Humble Bean

Least of all nitrogenous foods in both size and price is the bean. It is a meat substitute food. A cup of baked beans furnishes as much protein as a quarter-pound of sirloin steak and requires only a third of a cup of dried beans. It is obviously cheaper; for much of the steak is waste, while there is no refuse in the bean. The soy bean is richest in protein and fat. Milk, cheese, eggs, or meat should furnish some of the protein in the dietary. Long cooking at moderate heat is considered the best for beans and the other legumes.

Canada's Debt

Canada's gross debt on Feb. 28, 1920, was \$3,149,098,987 according to a return tabled in the house of commons by Hon. A. L. Sifton for George Parent, Quebec West. The national net debt on the same date was \$1,915,995,923.98; assets at the end of February were \$1,233,103,065.89.

With His Throat Cut

The body of James Smith, formerly of Conquest, Sask., with the throat cut, was found in his room at a boarding house in Vancouver a few days ago. The man, according to the police, was a farmer and only recently had been discharged from the hospital following a serious operation.

The Bankers' Denial

Half a dozen Saskatchewan bankers have given a vigorous denial to the statement that they are curtailing loans to the farmers in the province.

During the time I have been with her I have known the only happiness that has come to me in my broken and miserable life. I have done all I could to spare her—I realize the wrong I have done.

There was something so straightforward and pathetic in this story that almost everyone in the Court room was moved.

When Kiernander had concluded, the judge appeared to consider deeply and there was silence in the Court room for the full space of five minutes.

At last Judge Hannon addressed him. He endeavored to speak sternly, but there was little doubt that he was not altogether insensible to the pathetic story he had listened to.

A Mild Sentence.

He told the prisoner he had much sympathy with him and that he was impressed with his appearance and his address. He said, however, that that was no palliation of the terrible wrong he had done to a young girl. In view, however, of the sad story and taking all circumstances under consideration, he would make the sentence as light as possible, and would sentence him to only one year in prison.

The Prince of Wales And His Alta. Ranch

Horses, Cattle and Sheep Will Be Sent From
England

IT WILL BE SCIENTIFICALLY MANAGED BY
THE EXPERT

The Prince of Wales plans for his ranch in Alberta are described in detail by the agricultural correspondent of The Times.

Its 7,000 acres (he says) are entirely under grass, and at present it is without suitable or adequate buildings. The soil is a rich alluvial loam, and the grasses it carries are luxuriant and provide good feeding for stock in summer and winter. A certain area is mowed every year to provide hay for the young stock in winter, but the larger part is grazed throughout the year. The climate is severe, but cattle and horses can be outwintered with safety and advantage. The summer production of grass exceeds the present requirements of the stock on a properly managed ranch, and the surplus, then withered and dry, but of about the same feeding value as the English hay, suffices to carry the animals through the winter. The climate renders this simple system of "haymaking" completely practicable in Alberta, and only the needs of young stock housed in winter have to be provided in the elaborate British method. Although there is no arable land within the limits of the E. P. ranch at present, the acquisition of cultivated or cultivable land is contemplated with a view to making the ranch better adapted to the requirements of the improved classes of cattle and sheep it is proposed to introduce. With the same object, suitable buildings and fencing are to be erected in due course.

The ranch is to be stocked with cattle, horses and sheep. Hitherto horses have been bred chiefly, but cattle raising will form the main feature under his Royal Highness' ownership. The immediate supervision of the ranch will be entrusted to Professor Carlyle, who, with Mr. E. P. Marshall, will add this task to his managerial duties on the latter's famous Bar U ranch of 120,000 acres. The stock to be sent out will comprise Shorthorn cattle, thoroughbred horses, Dartmoor ponies, Dartmoor-Arab crosses, and Shropshire and Kerry (Wales) sheep. The consignments of cattle, ponies and pony-Arab crosses can be supplied mainly from the Prince's farm in Cornwall and Devon, and selections of thoroughbred horses have already been made at Newmarket, while the close-wooled sheep of Shropshire and North Wales are preferred because of their proved suitability for the climate.

The breeding of Shropshire cattle will be the principal enterprise, and the Royal owner is fortunate in being in a position to supply from his noted herd in England most of the shipment of about a score of highly-bred Cruickshank Shorthorns that are to form the nucleus of the new herd. The ranch is capable of carrying about 700 head of cattle in addition to other stock. At first the herd will consist principally of the ordinary grade cattle of the district, but as the purebred strains multiply and prosper the commoner kinds will be displaced by registered Shorthorns of the best families and types.

AMERICA'S INTERFERENCE

The United States was handed without gloves by Premier Lloyd George and Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, in the debate recently in the house of commons on the second reading of the Irish bill. The premier said it was action such as that taken by the United States senate in adopting the Irish resolution that had fostered secession.

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL

Clydesdale Breeders

At a meeting of the committee from the Clydesdale association which met with Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture and with the live stock commissioner, S. G. Carlyle, at Edmonton last week, terms under which the new government Clydesdale station, Craigie Masterpiece, would be let were arranged. It was decided that the fee would be \$25 at the time of service and \$50 more when the mare was proved to be in foal. The stallion will be kept for this year at the government farm at Olds.

The Gopher Campaign

Arrangements are now completed by the Saskatchewan department of agriculture for the free distribution of a limited amount of gopher poison to resident settlers in local improvement districts in southwestern Saskatchewan where the gophers have become so numerous as to be a serious menace to the crops. A quantity of poison has been purchased and bona fide farmers should make application to the department at once as it is unlikely that any application will be accepted after May 1.

Bees in Alberta

Bees have proved themselves not only adaptable to the climate Alberta but very profitable to raise as a side line and the experience of Mr. William Wensel of Edmonton, may be given as an example of this. Mr. Wensel has been keeping bees for the last six years and returns obtained from them go to show that they can be reared economically and that the honey produced is fully equal to any of the imported variety.

Diseased Animals

That the tuberculin test should be applied to all Alberta cattle is strongly illustrated in connection with the purchase of some bulls at the recent Calgary bull sale. The Dominion live stock branch purchased 46 animals at the sale, and when the test was applied six of them reacted. They were immediately slaughtered.

Fine Horse Dead

One of the most valuable horses being shown at the Edmonton spring show died at the stables there. This was a Clyde horse, "Winsome Duke," owned by Stewart Bröter, of Cairns, who had just bought him from Galbraith & Sons, of Edmonton. The horse had been three times winner at the International at Chicago and the owners had asked Mr. Galbraith to keep him there till after the show that he might be shown. He was taken to the grounds in the best of health and the next morning was dead in his stall.

Dipping Regulations

At a meeting of the Cattle-men's Protective Association of Western Canada held in Calgary, recently, it was decided to change the date for the compulsory dipping of cattle from June 8 to June 23, the second dipping to be ten days after, as per previous arrangement. This change in the dates specified has been made owing to the fact that with the late spring and the very severe winter, the cattle will not be in condition, it is thought, to go through the dip with safety so early as the first week in June.

Saskatchewan Liquor Act

The work of administering the new Saskatchewan act to regulate the sale of liquor will in all probability be conducted from two points in the province, and it is anticipated that the liquor commission will establish offices both in Regina and Saskatoon.

Pen Picture of Jesus Drawn by Ancient Roman

The Saviour Had an Expression of Commanding Hearts

HE HAD A FAIR COMPLEXION AND
LIGHT HAIR

From the dust of 1900 years a studious modern Roman has rescued a pen-portrait of Jesus Christ. It was drawn in one of the letters that Publius Lentulus, who was a Roman pro-consul in Palestine and knew the Saviour in Nazareth, wrote to a friend in Italy:

"There has appeared here a man of strange virtue." Publius Lentulus wrote. "His disciples call him 'The Son of God.' He cures the sick and raises the dead to life. He is a very handsome man and worthy of all our attention. His hair is blond and covers his shoulders in separate curls and is parted in the middle, after the fashion of the people of Nazareth. His forehead is smooth and serene, without marks or wrinkles; his countenance is pink; his nose is well formed; his beard, of the same color as his hair, is parted in the middle.

"In his gaze is an expression of wisdom and of openness; his eyes are blue, but shine terribly when he reproves people; but in conversation they are amiable. His observations are expressed with liveliness, although he always remains calm. Nobody has even seen him laugh; but he often weeps. Of a good height and straight figure, he has very beautiful hands and arms. His manner of speaking is serious. He speaks but little, and is modest. In short, he is as handsome as a man may be. They call him Jesus, the Son of Mary."

Expert antiquarians and students of history pronounce the letters of Publius Lentulus to be entirely genuine. For centuries they were forgotten save by students of Latin and ancient Rome. The advent of Christmas brought the letter quoted to the mind of an old professor here. He translated it into modern Italian and sent it to some of his learned friends as an historical curiosity. It seems to verify the belief that the Saviour had a fair complexion and light hair, as many old artists depicted Him.

Many People Are Dying in the North

Influenza Takes Heavy Toll of Population in
Northern Saskatchewan

INDIANS ARE PERISHING IN LARGE NUMBERS
WITH DREADED DISEASE

The influenza plague which has attacked the Indians at Lac la Ronge, has stricken the population of Stanley, another northern settlement. Only two white men out of the whole settlement escaped contracting the disease, and three old Indians and paupers have died. "News of the outbreak was contained in a report dated March 21, made by Provincial Police Constable G. D. Maxwell to Inspector Tait at Prince Albert.

Constable Maxwell made a patrol to Stanley and found an appalling state of affairs. In each shack fifteen people lay sick of influenza and many more developed pneumonia, the fires being out for want of someone to cut wood. With the assistance of George Moberley of Lamson and Hubbard, the constable kindled fires and tended the sick with the aid of such medicines as he could find. At the end of the week there were still twenty cases of pneumonia and sixty of flu. The officer then returned to Lac la Ronge en route to Prince Albert for help. He found the epidemic had broken out in his absence, and eleven deaths had resulted. As F. D. McConville had already left on his last trip to Prince Albert, Maxwell stayed at Lac la Ronge to help the stricken there. His report says in part:

"On March 15 I left Lac la Ronge detachment by dog team for Stanley, intending to proceed from there to Pelican Narrows. Mr. Wilson, Revillon Freres' man at Stanley post was travelling that way the same day so we travelled in company. We camped overnight at McLeod's but found everyone gone from there to Stanley for the church gathering.

Whole Settlement Stricken

The following day, a little after noon, we reached Stanley. Prior to my leaving Lac la Ronge there had been some sickness but it was very slight and I took it to be a form of the grippe. Imagine my astonishment on reaching Stanley to find every living soul in the settlement with the exception of two white men on their backs with the flu. That same night, with the assistance of George Moberley, I made a round of the native houses and found a shocking condition existing. In every shack I found on an average fifteen people all down on the floor groaning and vomiting. In the majority of cases the fires were out as none of them were able to cut wood.

"We did what we could that night, lighting fires, cutting wood and with the small quantity of medicine we had been able to find, dosed the people. The following morning I secured the keys of the mission building and made a thorough search for suitable medicines and found none with the exception of a little olive oil and some formalin which I used for disinfecting. However, at the Hudson's Bay store I secured some Red Spruce gum, Painkiller and Electric oil, and with these rather crude but effective medicines I made the rounds of the quarter again.

Pneumonia Cases

"I found several severe cases which I took to be pneumonia but not being very well versed in doctoring I was not sure of the symptoms. Those cases I applied mustard plasters to the chests and rubbed the body with Electric Oil and olive oil and put warm pieces of flannel next the skin. I secured a few bottles of aspirin and gave these to the severe cases.

"All the people for a considerable distance around had assembled at Stanley at the request of the Rev. Mr. Fraser who was holding service in the interest of the Forward Movement and who had come up from Pelican Narrows on March 13. The result of his gathering was that the people were crowded together in the few shacks there are at Stanley and brought with them only enough food and dogfeed for a few days stay. Evidently some of them

must have been germ carriers for everybody seemed to get sick over the weekend. But for the assistance of Geo. Moberley things might have been much worse before I arrived.

"Of course I gave up all idea of patrolling further and even had I wished it would have been impossible as there was no chance of securing a guide and no dog feed to be had. It was pitiful to see all the dogs running around starving, but what could we do?

Six People Dead

On Saturday I left for Lac la Ronge to get help. During my week's stay six people died; three very old people and three babies. More might have died but for the help that was given. I caught sick myself the second day I started nursing them, but I kept going, although my head was just about splitting at times. On Friday night I made a last round and had about twenty cases of pneumonia and fifty or sixty of flu still to the bad, so I decided to make a trip down to Lac la Ronge and from there to Prince Albert, to secure help and medicines, and if possible, a doctor or a nurse.

"On arrival tonight at Lac la Ronge I found that a man had been despatched for aid, a Mr. McConville, and as the epidemic had broken out here during my absence and taken a toll of eleven lives, I decided to stay on and do what I could until help arrives from Prince Albert. I trust assistance will arrive before any more lives are taken."

Abundance of Feed In Northern Sask.

Northern Saskatchewan continues to feed the livestock of a considerable portion of the rest of the province. Along the east line there are hundreds of cars loaded with feed being sent to be moved, and the major portion of the freight now rolling through the Prince Albert yards of the Canadian National railway consists of feed going south and west. Feed is being shipped as far west as Calgary. There is no shortage of cars, but rather, quite so many cars having been secured by the local division that a check has had to be put on empties coming in from the south. The motive power situation is also good, sufficient locomotives being available to handle the heavy traffic.

SOME ALBERTA FIGURES

* Municipal taxes levied in Calgary during 1919 were \$2,767,213, and in Edmonton \$2,795,436. The municipal debt of the city of Calgary is \$22,875,967 and in Edmonton \$25,316,884. * The school debt of the city of Calgary is \$2,656,966, and in Edmonton \$3,374,230. These figures are given in the annual report of Hon. A. G. MacKay as minister of municipalities just presented to the legislature. * According to the report of the population of the various cities in Calgary 75,000; Edmonton, 66,000; Lethbridge, 12,000; Medicine Hat, 11,000; Red Deer, 3,000; Wetaskiwin, 2,250; land values in Calgary are \$57,239,421; Edmonton, \$62,471,850; Lethbridge, \$7,322,600; Medicine Hat, \$10,923,114; Red Deer, \$2,270,110, and Wetaskiwin, \$1,343,906. Values of buildings and improvements in Calgary are estimated at \$16,834,470 in Edmonton, \$20,359,836, as against business tax rental in Calgary is \$2,252,836, and in Edmonton \$1,788,905.

Quality Merchandise

We are listing just nine items out of the many dozen of worth while Bargains here for you now. These nine will appeal to you because of the extremely reasonable price on such seasonable goods.

Mens Work Shirts in flannel and military flannel, an extra hard-wearing warm garment sold regularly up to \$5.00. For \$2.85

Mens Work Pants in Moleskin and cottonade, good serviceable work pants that look well and wear well and that sold for up to \$6.00. For \$3.95

Mens Mackinaw Coats, 2 only left, good big wool coats that are well made and extra long. They sold regularly up to \$18.00, for \$12.75

Mens Imitation Fur Gauntlets, rubber interlined and warm and serviceable, regular \$2.75, for \$1.95

MENS HEAVY SOX
For rubbers or mocassins in good warm ones too that sold up to \$1.35 for 95c

GROCERIES
We follow every downward movement of the market. The price is always right and the quality the best. We made a good buy in some Peas and Corn this week. First-class goods, while they last, 3 cans for 48c.

FLANNELLETES
We just want to mention them again, they are such extra value. The light colors were up to 60c for 40c
The dark ones were up to 45c for 30c

LADIES SWEATERS
Just a few real nice ones left. A variety of colors in 100 percent wool goods, they were up to \$12.50, any of them now for \$7.75

MISSSES CASHMERE HOSE
A nice plain knit hose in all sizes, Black, that sold regularly for 85c and \$1.00. All sizes now 65c

J. C. McFARLAND & CO.

DO YOU KNOW!

That you can Buy
Burgess No. 6 Batteries
At 25c each

New Stock will soon be coming in and we are making room for it. We prefer to sacrifice rather than carry them over.

Get your supply while they last

IRMA MOTORS
IRMA :: ALBERTA

WE STOCK

ROYAL PURPLE REMEDIES
CALF MEAL
STOCK TONIC
Etc.

See us about your
MACHINERY
For the Spring.

W. Ketchin & Co.

CHINESE TEA.

The W. M. S. will give a Chinese Tea on Wednesday, Feb. 16th, from 3 to 5 P.M., and in the evening from 8 to 10 P. M., at the home of Mrs. J. W. Graydon. Musical numbers will be given during the afternoon and evening. Chinese costumes will be worn by the members Silver Collection.

The next regular meeting of the W. M. S. will be held with Mrs. Hardy on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 17th. All women are cordially invited.—Mrs. Hockin, Secy.

For Sale—Fifty bushels Kubanka wheat \$3.00 per bushel. J. R. Love, Irma, AL.

IRMA CITIZENS PETITION OTTAWA

Believing that the evidence of Oil in the Irma district has been found in paying quantities. That the development has purposely been held back with the object of securing a monopoly of the leases in the district. The Citizens of the Irma District are petitioning the minister of the interior at Ottawa, to enforce the regulations in regards to continuous drilling so that a well can be completed and the field proven.

Six years ago practically all the available territory in the Irma district was leased for oil or gas. During this time several different Companies have attempted drilling but in a very dilatory way. The first well was started by the Grattan Oil Co in 1914. A log of this well is given in the Geological Report of the Department of Mines in 1916 in which it is stated that oil was found at 300, 1215, and 1582 feet. The report also states that the well was abandoned at 1620 feet on account of drilling trouble. Many since believe that at that time the Company was afraid to go any further for fear they would strike a gusher for which they were not ready. Some time after this well was abandoned, the rig was moved a short distance and another Company was supposed to take a chance at drilling but the drillers appeared to be greatly handicapped on account of not being supplied with the proper tools at the right times. And the Company changed management and men so often that the well has been shut down more time than it worked. However, last March the well was down some 2000 feet when a heavy flow of gas was struck, after this was capped it is reported to have registered some six or seven hundred lbs. pressure. Several showings of oil are supposed to have been found in this hole, but while the men in charge were very optimistic no information could be secured. During January the Edmonton Land Office reports receiving \$13,653 for rentals for oil and gas leases. Seventy-five percent of this is reported for holdings in the Irma district. As no publicity has been given to the Irma district it is presumed that some large interests have been laying low till such time as the Department had cancelled the original filings. If this is the case no doubt something will soon be started in this district.

Is Accused of Having Stolen Two Heifers

The theft of two roan heifers valued at about \$45 each is the charge that faces Iwan Printup of Jarow, Alta. in the supreme criminal court Tuesday morning.

At or near Jarow on October 8th, 1920 the accused is said to have acquired one year old heifer the property of Earl Moore and on the same date also to have acquired another heifer answering the same description and the property of B. H. Darcy.

The accused when arraigned on these charges before Mr. Justice Scott pleaded not guilty to the offences and on the application of his solicitor, H. H. Robertson K. C. the hearing of the case was postponed till the March sittings of the court.

The U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. social evening Feb. 18th, will have the following very interesting program. The first hour with the moving pictures, then reports from the convention. There will be a charge to cover the cost of the moving pictures. 25cs. and 15cts.

Last Saturday the moving picture outfit ran in splendid form and the pictures were clear and distinct; better so some of those present said than the week before. Make your plans to suit the dates for the shows. This months dates are, Saturday, Feb. 12th, Friday, Feb. 18th and Saturday, Feb. 26th.

The W. M. S. will meet with Mrs. H. W. Love instead of with Mrs. Hardy as announced last week.

Ladies Aid met at the home of Mrs. P. J. Hardy Wednesday afternoon.

VIKING

This community was shocked Tuesday morning to hear of the sudden death of Mr. D. Britton which took place late Monday evening. He was evidently in good health during the day, but about 11 o'clock in the evening was seized with an attack of heart failure. Efforts were made to revive him but when the doctor arrived a few minutes later he was pronounced dead, death having come almost instantaneous.

The deceased leaves a wife and two daughters, and a brother, Mr. I. Britton, living in this district, to mourn his untimely and sudden end.

The band is putting the final touches on their practice for the concert to be given in McLeod's Hall next Friday evening, February 10. Tickets have been on sale during the past week and have been selling well. The bandmaster expects to start the concert promptly at eight o'clock, and the public are assured of two hours of musical entertainment of a variety to suit everyone. Admission is Adults 75c, school children 25c. No reserved seats. Lets go!

According to those who know a thing or two, the ground hog didn't see his shadow on Feb. 2nd, so we're going to have nice weather from now on. And besides this, Albert Ruzicka reports seeing a gopher out romping around on Feb. 1st, and on Monday Knute Backen swears he saw a real black crow behind Wong Foo's restaurant. The chinook that came along Monday morning gladdened the hearts of those whose faith in sunny Alberta isn't broken.

Mrs. J. A. Wheeler who has been quite ill since the beginning of the year, is improving and expects to be able to be around in a short time.

The meeting of the Viking school trustees for Monday evening was postponed on account of the absence of the secretary to Edmonton.

H. C. Bowles returned last Saturday from Calgary where he had been attending the school trustees convention as delegate from Quinte school district.

Mrs. W. F. Goodwin is recovering from a severe attack of pleurisy.

M. M. McLeod announces that he will hold a Community Dance some date the latter part of this month.

Several of the young crowd from Irma were in attendance at the mask ball here last Friday night.

Mr. Aldred, the piano forte teacher from Holden states his class in Viking is progressing nicely. At present his class here numbers 27.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Community church will meet on Thursday afternoon at 3.30, at the home of Mrs. R. Sparling.

The secretary of the local U. F. A. states they have a membership of 30 instead of 25 as reported in last weeks issue. Sorry we can't say 130.

Joe Hentges and family left for Willow Siding, B. C. last Saturday where they will make their future home. Mr. Hentges was one of the early settlers north of town.

A Viking rink composed of Messrs. Graham, Slavik, McAtthey and Collier are entered in the Edmonton bonspiel. Messrs. Collier and McAtthey are taking turns at skipping the rink.

IRMA POOL ROOM and BARBER SHOP

SOFT DRINKS TOBACCOS CIGARS, Etc.

Under New Management.

J. C. SHIRLEY
PROPRIETOR.

BASSETT'S

The Service Drug Store

IRMA :: ALTA.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

We Aim to Please

The Ladies Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. P. J. Hardy Wednesday, Feb. 9th, all ladies are invited to attend.

Why not see J. W. Wyatt before selling or shipping that car of grain. Careful attention to grades and weight and good advances on bills of lading. 45-8

Get a grain cleaner from J. W. Wyatt and clean your seed. Terms until fall 1921.

For sale—1 fanning mill, practically new, good running order, including sieves, etc. 1, 22 double disc drill, Monitor. Can be had at a bargain.—Mat Wold, Irma.

Stra—one bay gelding, white hind feet, white strip on face no visible brand. One Hereford steer, white face, branded GX 160 on right ribs. (G is reversed with X below.—John Watson, Sec. 22-46-9.

Stray—on the S.E. quarter of 22-46-9, 1, 4 year old bay gelding, hind feet white white strip on face. Clyde. No visible brand. —John Watson, Irma. 44-6

Estray—on the N.E. quarter 36-47-9, one yearling steer, white face, branded 6KLR, UELH. (half diamond above K and half diamond below UE. —W. H. Mathison, Orbindale. 44-6

Strayed from S. E. quarter, 30-45-9, one yearling steer, Red Poll, branded GR (bar below, and G is reversed) on left shoulder. Any information thankfully received.—J. C. Woods, Irma. 44-6

ASTHMA USE RAZ-MAH.

NO Smoking—No Spraying—No Snuff Just Swallow a Capsule
RAZ-MAH is Guaranteed to restore normal breathing, stop mucus gatherings in the bronchial tubes, give long nights of quiet sleep, contains no habit-forming drug. \$1.00 at your drug-gist's. Trial free at our agencies or write Templetons, 149 King W., Toronto.

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